

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1825.

No. 280.

PRICES CURRENT

		Wilmington		Fayetteville		Newbern		Petersburg	
		May 31.	June 6.	May 31.	June 6.	May 31.	June 6.	May 31.	June 6.
Brandy, Cogniac, . . .	gall.	120	125	125	160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	37	40	42	45	40	45	50	75	75
Peach,	—	—	50	55	75	80	60	70	70
Bacon,	lb.	8	6½	7½	6	6½	6½	6½	4½
Beeswax,	33	34	35	32	35	—	—	—	—
Butter,	25	30	15	20	15	20	—	—	—
Coffee,	20	22	18	23	23	24	20	22	—
Corn,	bush.	70	75	65	70	45	50	55	60
Cotton,	lb.	20	22	25	27	23	25	24	28
Candles, mould, . . .	12	14	14	15	15	16	—	—	—
Flaxseed, rough, . . .	bush.	—	—	80	85	65	75	—	—
Flour,	bbl.	550	562	450	500	600	750	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	36	40	43	45	40	50	—	—	—
Iron,	ton	10000	11000	12000	—	—	—	11200	12500
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	8	7	9	—	—
Lime,	cask	150	200	250	300	—	—	200	—
Molasses,	gall.	36	37	37	40	30	—	36	40
Powder, Amer.	keg	—	—	500	800	—	—	600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	100	—
New England,	40	40	42½	45	45	40	45	—	—
Rice,	cwt.	375	—	350	400	500	—	—	—
Shot,	—	—	—	1100	1200	—	—	1000	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	80	90	65	75	75	—
Turk's Island,	45	50	70	75	60	—	—	—	—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	1000	900	1100	900	1250	900	1300	—
Loaf,	lb.	—	17	19	18	20	15	23	—
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder, . . .	—	—	150	175	—	—	150	200	—
Hyson,	—	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	—
Young Hyson,	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	130	—
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	500	—	—	500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	12	13	—	—
Wheat,	bush.	—	—	80	85	—	—	85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	33	32½	35	40	30	33	—	—
Wine, Madeira,	—	—	250	400	—	—	250	400	—
Teneriffe,	—	—	125	150	160	175	—	—	—
Sherry,	—	—	—	—	200	225	—	—	—
Port,	—	—	200	325	—	—	—	—	—
Malaga,	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—

LEGHORN BONNETS.

WE have just received from New York an elegant assortment of Leghorn Bonnets.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

June 7. 77-2w

WOOL CARDED.

SAMUEL S. CLAYTOR & Co., six miles below Hillsborough, at the old tilt hammer on Eno, have their machine for carding wool in good order, and will card for ten cents a pound, and break for hatters at six and a quarter cents.

Those who intend to have their wool carded, must pick it open and twist off with their fingers every tag or curl, and clean out all the trash. The sooner it is brought to be picked, the better it can be done. If it lies long the wax gets hard and gummy, and injures the staple, and in cold weather it is very difficult to do good work.

CASH given for FLAX SEED, delivered at the mill, or at the store of J. P. Sneed & Co. in Hillsborough.

FOR SALE,
Oil, Hoes, Axes, Plows, &c.
Wagons and Carryalls.

They will have in operation by the middle of October next, a first rate

COTTON GIN,

and will give cash for Cotton.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

June 7. 77-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax for 1824, viz. at William Geen's on the 4th of July next—at John Newlin's on the 5th—at Murphree's Mill on the 6th—at George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Ephraim Cook's on the 11th—at James Cook's on the 12th—at Chesley F. Faucett's on the 13th—at James Hutchinson's on the 14th—at Andrew McCauley's on the 15th—at Geo. A. McBane's on the 16th—at Rankin McKee's on the 18th—at Richerson Nickols's on the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 20th—at Carlington's store on the 21st—at H. Sims's mill on the 22d—at R. N. & Z. Herndon's store on the 23d—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Geo. Johnston's on the 26th—at Chapel Hill on the 27th—and at Brown's mill on the 28th. All persons are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, as I shall force collections from all persons who may be delinquents, without discrimination.

T. D. Watts, Sheriff.

N. B. The Magistrates who were appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places of collection, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the year 1825.

T. D. W. Sheriff.

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1825.

Amos Nickols } Levied on land, &c.
v. } Si. la. to the heirs at
Barnabas O'Farrell, } law of Baldwin Nickols,
administrator. } deceased.

It appearing to the court, that George Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said George Nickols to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 50. 77-6w

State of North-Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, } John Wiley and Wm.
v. } Causee summoned
the use of Robert D. } as garnishes.
Lindsay. } Garnishment filed.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or reply, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test, John Hanner, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 65 77-3m

PLENTY of excellent BACON and LARD for sale low for cash or on a short credit.

John Roberts.

May 30. 76-3w

STRAYED,

From the subscriber, on the 2d instant, a likely Filly, about fifteen months old, of a roanish colour, has a small white spot on her forehead, and had on when she went away a small bell. I expect she has followed some wagon. Any information of said filly will be thankfully received by me, by letter or otherwise, the letter directed to Col. H. Sims, or to the widow Dilliard's. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, in the lower part of Orange county, near the road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh.

William Roan.

May 26. 76-3wp

MR. GALLATIN'S ADDRESS TO GEN. LA FAYETTE.

General La Fayette having traversed the southern and western states, and having been every where received with the liveliest demonstrations of joy and gratitude, arrived at Fayette county, in Pennsylvania, on the 26th ultimo, and after spending a day at the seat of the venerable Albert Gallatin, returned to Union on the 28th, and on the 29th proceeded to Pittsburg.

The following is a copy of the address delivered to Gen. La Fayette, on behalf of the people, on his arrival at Union, by Mr. Gallatin. Though lengthy, it will well repay a perusal.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE:—The citizens of this county would wish to express their joy on seeing you amongst them, their feelings of love and gratitude towards you. These sentiments you have already heard in a thousand places, and from a thousand voices: and what language so eloquent as those multitudes collected from every quarter to meet you—as those acclamations which greet you wherever you appear! Accept these demonstrations of the sincere and spontaneous effusions of a free people impressed with respect for your character, and who entertain the most grateful sense of your services.

Of these services it is hardly necessary to speak; they are engraven on the heart of every American. Who, amongst them, has forgotten that Gen. La Fayette, in the prime of youth, relinquished, for the sake of America, all the advantages of birth and rank, the allurement, the splendor of a brilliant court, and what was far more precious to him, the endearments of domestic happiness, of conjugal love? Who does not remember that he came to aid America at the most critical period of her struggle for independence? that he fought and bled for her? that he acquired the friendship and confidence of Washington, the love of all those who fought with him or approached him? that he prepared, that he shared in, the decisive triumph of Yorktown? His services were not confined to the field. Whilst he bore the fatigues and braved the dangers of every campaign, almost every winter he crossed the ocean to stimulate and encourage our friends, to hasten to obtain new succours from our illustrious and unfortunate ally. All these services he rendered with the most perfect disinterestedness, impairing his private fortune, instead of receiving a compensation from the United States.

The name which this county bears, an early evidence of public gratitude, that name, whilst it perpetually reminds us of your virtues and of your services, has also given us a more than common interest in all your fortunes. Let this be our apology for detaining you, even at the risk of wounding your modesty, a few minutes longer than usual on occasions like this.

In the first assembly of Notables it was on your motion that the report of one of its bureaux recommended the restoration of the protestants of France to their civil rights, a report on which was founded the decree to that effect, issued the year before the commencement of the French revolution.

When this last event took place, although belonging to a distinguished family of the privileged class, you instantaneously appeared as one of the most zealous and ablest defenders of the people. The part you took on all the momentous questions agitated at that time, is known to the world. But it has, perhaps, been a common error to believe that France has reaped no other fruits from her revolution than wretchedness and bloodshed, that no material benefits had ultimately accrued to the nation from that potent event. If, however, the magnitude of the obstacles to be overcome in every quarter, shall be duly considered, and if we compare what France was at the epoch of our revolution, with what it now is, there will be found less cause of astonishment that no more was affected, than of regret that it should have been purchased at so dear a price.

A penal code, imperfect in its forms, but in its penalties as mild as our own, substituted to the sanguinary enactments of a barbarous age; an uniform civil code, adapted to the present state of society, taking the place of superannuated and contradictory usages; trial by jury in criminal, a public trial in all cases; the principles of a representative government adopted, and public moneys annually voted and accounted for; personal liberty rendered more secure, that of the press enlarged, that of conscience established; all the privileges of individuals, of classes, of corporations, of provinces, abrogated; servitude and feudalism entirely abolished, and a people of vassals become a nation of freeholders.—All these together form a mass of improvements, a radical change

in the internal policy of France, far greater than ever had been effected, within the same time, in any age or in any country. For almost if not all those advantages were obtained in the course of the three first years of the French revolution, of that short period during which alone you had an influence, and a most powerful influence, over the affairs of France.

No, Sir, you have not lived in vain any more for France than for America. The foundation is laid, and the life of nations is not to be computed by years, but by generations. It does not belong to us to say what further improvements may still be wanted!—what are suitable to the state of France. We can only pray that whatever they may be, they should flow from persuasion, and not be due to force; that they may be the result of mutual confidence restored, and not of new convulsions, of renewed sanguinary conflicts.

It did not depend on you that such should have been the early the immediate termination of the French revolution. Taught, permit me the expression, taught at the school of rational liberty, under the illustrious founders of this republic, you were not a more energetic defender of the cause of liberty on the floor of the national assembly of France, than conspicuous, as commander-in-chief of her national guards, in preserving order, checking excesses, in preventing crimes, in averting the effusion of blood. You were ever the refuge, often the protector of innocence and misfortune. And where your efforts failed, it was because the task was beyond the powers of man to perform.

When the constitution, which you and your enlightened colleagues had thought best calculated to secure the liberties and to promote the welfare of France; when that constitution which you had sworn to support, in vain threatened from abroad, was assailed from within by an infuriated band; with a prophetic spirit you foresaw the impending ruin. Faithful to your oaths, faithful to the people, regardless of forms, careless of personal consequences, you threw yourself in the breach; and on that memorable occasion, to the cause of the people you sacrificed your own popularity—you to whom the approbation and the love of the people were the only worldly rewards, which you ever deemed worthy of any consideration.

The sequel is well known. For having attempted to save the country, you were persecuted, proscribed, despoiled of the inheritance of our fathers, as if you had been an enemy to the country. You did not expect to receive abroad the reward of your services in the cause of liberty and of France.—But, in a foreign land, the proscribed patriot found no asylum but a dungeon. Immured for years, fetters might bind your limbs; your mind remained unconquered, unbroken and free.

Your proscription was the signal for the woes that awaited your devoted country. I will not dwell on the deplorable scenes that ensued. Liberty fled from a land polluted by crimes committed in her sacred name; for, if that first of blessings must be conquered by courage, virtue and wisdom can alone preserve it. When, after a lapse of years, you were restored to France, you found her in the hands of that extraordinary man, who had been designed to rule for a while her destinies and those of Europe. France was immersed in a sea of glory; she was no longer free. You rejoiced in the successes obtained over foreign enemies; you admired all that was great; you approved all that was good. But the honors, the dignities, the splendor, the glories of the new government you sternly refused to share: The right of suffrage was limited to a few electors designated by the executive; the legislature was cumb, personal liberty insecure, that of the press annihilated, all the powers were centered in one man. You withdrew into honorable retirement, where, surrounded by a beloved family, you were for near fourteen years a pattern of every domestic, as you had been a model of every civic virtue. The baubles of ambition never were the object of your pursuit; and, in the simplicity of your heart, you did not even think that you made a sacrifice; but there still remained one to be made to your principles.

Your only son, the worthy inheritor of your name and of your virtues, he whom we rejoice to see by your side, he was fighting under the banners of the emperor; they were those of France. He could not but follow your steps; he distinguished himself in a remarkable manner. A rapid promotion seemed to await him, a career of honors and glory to be opened to him. He bore your name; that career at once stopped; those brilliant prospects were shut up—and for life. And that last sacrifice was made by him and you, by you, the tenderest of fathers, rather than to give the powerful sanction of your name to a

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the practice of electioneering is likely to vitiate the morals of the community, and has a tendency to disseminate vice throughout every section of the state; by inebriating the people, lying, slandering, evil speaking, false representations, and in a word, by all manner of wickedness; which practice is likely to drive out of the service of the state all our best citizens, and moral worth, and deprive the state of the services of her most valuable and intelligent men; I, therefore, request the punctual attendance of all the freemen of Guilford county, especially the members of the Presbyterian, Quaker, Methodist, and Baptist churches, to meet at Greensborough on the fourth day of July next, to form and enter upon some plan by which this hydra monster of iniquity may be put down.

A Citizen.

20th May, 1825.

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE
Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig
Harness, Wagon Gear,
BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, Ex'r.

March 29.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber and bearing date the 19th of April, 1824, I shall sell on the premises, for cash, on Saturday the 9th of July next,

Two Tracts of Land,

one adjoining the land of Henry Crutchfield and others, containing thirty-two acres, more or less; the other lying on the south side of the above tract, adjoining the land of Ezra Durham, containing fifty acres, more or less, and formerly the property of John Durham of Susanna.

Wm. Durham, jr.

Orange county, May 28.

COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by Wm. T. Alexander, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23.

\$10 Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Orange county, on the 11th March last, my negro man BEN. He is about 21 or 22 years old, has a dull look, and is of a yellow complexion; his eyelashes curl, and when spoken to, stammers a little; he has a large scar on one of his knees; is about five feet eight or nine inches high; he was raised near the plantation, in Person county; his clothing not recollected; he was supposed to have been seen near Smeon Cook's in Person and State's old store in Caswell. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses paid if delivered to me at my father's, in Person county, near the Orange line, on Flat River.

Dudley Sneed.

May 23.

Houses and Lots

For Sale in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber offers for sale her houses and lots on King street, about one hundred yards west of the market house in Hillsborough. The lots are well improved, each containing comfortable dwelling and other necessary out houses, are adjoining each other, and contain a half acre each. There is on the lots a well, affording excellent water at all seasons of the year. A credit of one, two and three years, will be given; and, if the purchaser wishes, a negro girl will be taken in part payment. The lots will be sold together or separately, to suit the convenience of purchasers.—Persons wishing to purchase town property are invited to view the premises, as they will doubtless be pleased with their situation. Any persons desirous of purchasing the above named houses and lots will apply to Thomas Clancy, esq. of Hillsborough, or to the subscriber living near the Cross Road meeting house, in Orange county.

Elizabeth Dickey.

May 30.

State of North-Carolina,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1825.

Dorsey Wade } Original attachment—levied
v. } on lands.
William Evans. }

It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the first Monday in June next, replevy the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 37½

1200 lbs. Bacon,

3 firkins Lard,

12 barrels Shad and Herring,

For sale by

Thos. Clancy & Co.

April 19. 77-3w

system destructive of that cause to which you had devoted your life.

And yet when the colossal fell, whilst flatterers betrayed, or flung you, who had resisted him when in the height of his power, you then only remembered that to his first victories you had been indebted for your release from the prisons of Olmutz. And you were the first to suggest those means of safety, which were provided in time, and which, had it not been for a strange infatuation on his part, for shameful treachery on that of false friends, would have preserved him from the fate which at last awaited him.

When the free suffrages of your fellow-citizens again called you on the public scene, no one doubted the part you would act. Vulgar minds alone could have recollected former persecution, or even neglect; whilst your heart beat in your bosom, you could not appear otherwise than as the defender of the rights of the people. Yet age might have cooled your ardor; disappointment might have damped your primitive hopes. But when the veteran of the cause of liberty, in both hemispheres, again came forth in the defence of that cause, for which he had fought and bled, for which he had suffered chains and proscription, it was with renovated vigor, with all the energy—all the purity—all the freshness of youth.

Such is the faint outline of a life exclusively devoted to the cause of man, of an active life of fifty years, untainted by vice, and which has not been disfigured by a single act of inconsistency.—Your career has been no less arduous than brilliant. But after so many toils—severe trials—unjust persecutions, and domestic afflictions, it has pleased divine Providence to grant to the evening of your days the reward most gratifying to your mind.

You left, sir, infant America still bleeding from the wounds of her revolutionary contest, without commerce, without wealth, without credit, without an efficient general government.—After an absence of forty years, you have been permitted to revisit her shores; and you find her already in the strength of manhood, sustaining a distinguished rank amongst the nations of the earth; the asylum of the oppressed and of the unfortunate of every nation and of every description, having obtained a height of prosperity, unequalled, within so short a period, in the annals of mankind. Her villages are now populous cities; her ships cover the ocean; new states have as by magic, arisen out of the wilderness; her progress in manufactures, in arts, and internal improvements, latterly in science and literature, has kept pace with that of her wealth and of her fertile population. We had been threatened with an inflexible dissolution of our union; and thirteen independent states were seen, voluntarily relinquishing a portion of their sovereignty, and vesting a general government with all the powers necessary for the common defence: an act of wisdom and patriotism of which, extraordinary as it may appear, history had not yet afforded an example.

The prosperity, the long peace they have enjoyed, has not enervated the Americans. The present generation have proved worthy of their fathers—your companions in arms. You go hence to erect a monument on Bunker's Hill, on the spot where the British first learned what resistance they had to expect from a people who had willed to be free. And you arrive here from New Orleans, the scene of an exploit not surpassed in this age of military wonders; of an extraordinary and complete victory, gained over veteran troops superior in numbers, by a band of citizen soldiers, led by a self-taught hero, one of themselves, one of the people.—At the same time, a Pennsylvania farmer, in a series of well fought actions, was sustaining the honor of the American arms on the northern frontier.—And with a still greater disparity of forces, our intrepid navy were showing the world that, even on her own element, the ocean queen was not invincible. This magnificent spectacle affords the highest reward to your labors—above all, because that prosperity, those blessings which we are permitted to enjoy, are the results of our free institutions, with drawing from the control of the government the inalienable rights of men in their individual capacities, have left to each the liberty of conscience—the liberty of expressing and publishing his opinions—the free exercise of his faculties—the unrestrained expansion of his intellect—confining the operation of government to its legitimate objects, the protection of individuals against the cupidity and the passions of others—that of the community against foreign aggression—those institutions have vested all the powers necessary for those purposes, in a government emphatically of laws, in pure representative governments of the simplest form, founded on frequent elections and on universal suffrage. The fruits of that system are before the world, and none of those evils have befallen us which had been deemed the necessary consequence of popular governments.

Religion has preserved all her benign influence, amidst universal liberty of worship and conscience, and though the unholy connexion between church and state has been entirely dissolved, public

tranquility has not been impaired, though personal liberty has been so perfectly respected in fact, as by law, to this day, the habeas corpus has not once been suspended. The unlimited, unrestrained liberty of the press, so far from threatening government to its centre, has not in the slightest degree impaired its strength or impeded its action.

Universal suffrage has been tested by the choices generally made by the people. Frequent, multiplied elections have never been attended with the least commotions, and even when for the highest offices, though conducted with the energy of freemen, though inflamed by the freest publications of the press, they have ever been followed by an immediate acquiescence in the constitutional decisions.

All powers here emanate from the people and revert to the people.—It is our boast that, acknowledging, in their own laws whilst in force, at all times in the eternal laws of justice, an authority superior to themselves, they have not abused those powers. In our foreign relations, whilst government has been found competent to support our rights, what nation has been injured or insulted by the United States? In our internal concerns, whilst the laws have been duly and impartially administered, can, during a period of forty years, be adduced a citizen persecuted or oppressed?

The complete success of the great experiment made on the largest scale in this country, this living proof that we are capable of self-government, the splendid example given by the United States has not been lost to mankind.—Events, perhaps, an isolated, but which we had viewed as belonging to posterity, have taken place in our time.

A twelve month before you landed in America to join her standard, not a man, save the wild Indian, who did not acknowledge the supremacy of an European power. And now, within less than the short span of one man's active life, from Cape Horn to the sources of the Mississippi, not a solitary province remains, that has not shaken off the foreign yoke. History will record the foreign sacrifices, the acts of heroism and self-devotion, the undimmed perseverance by which those great events have been achieved. Our government, faithful to its principles, had neither excited nor encouraged the insurrections. In being the first to recognize the independence of South America, the first publicly to declare that they could not see with indifference an hostile interference on the part of other nations—that duty has been performed which their position and their moral situation in the world had assigned to the United States.

A new spirit pervades, animates the whole civilized world. It has penetrated through every class of society, reaching every man, even the most obscure and bitterly oppressed, to feel and to assert his rights; making, every day, new converts, even amongst the privileged ranks, sitting on the wry footsteps of thrones. And shall the voice prevail of a few misadvised men, who only dream what they cannot hope? Shall the power be given unto them of arresting light in its progress? of making the human mind retrograde? The planets, also, to the eyes of man, appear at times to have a retrograde motion; but they still pursue their unerring course, in obedience to the laws of nature and to the first impulse of the Creator. And now, in the moral world, people, nobles, statesmen, monarchs, are all carried away by the irresistible stream of public opinion and growing knowledge.

Do you ask for an irrefragable proof of that overwhelming influence? The British ministry, composed exclusively of men, who, ten years ago, opposed every revolution, and were tremblingly alive to the slightest appearance of the slightest innovation; they have, in less than a year, commenced the reform of their ancient and complex system of laws, destroyed colonial monopoly in their own colonies, recognized the independence of South America, countenanced, if not assisted, the Greeks, and, if we are not misinformed, are at last on the eye of emancipating that long oppressed, long injured people, the friends of America, the Irish nation.

The flame of liberty has spread from the Poruvian Andes, from the extreme western boundary of the civilized world, to its most remote confines towards the east.

Greece, the cradle of the European civilization and of our own—Greece, the classical land of firstborn liberty, had, for centuries, groined under the most intolerable yoke. Her sons were believed to be utterly debased by slavery, degenerated, lost beyond redemption; their name had become a by word of reproach, themselves an object of contempt rather than of pity. Suddenly they awoken from their lethargy—they fly to arms—they break their chains asunder; they receive no foreign assistance; Christian powers frown upon them; they are surrounded by innumerable enemies, they do not inquire how many these, but where they are. Every year, without a navy, they destroy formidable fleets; every year, without an army, disperse countless hosts; every year they astonish the world; they conquer its reluctant sympathy, by deeds worthy of the trophies of Salamis and Marathon, by exploits to which the

love of liberty could alone have given birth, by prodigies which would have been deemed fabulous did they not happen in our days, and under our own eyes. Whence that regeneration and its wonderful effects? From the progress of knowledge; from the superiority of intellect over brutal force. The Greeks had preserved their immortal language, the recollection of their ancestors, their religion, a national character. Patriotic individuals had, for the last 50 years, instituted schools, established printing presses, used every means to renovate and disseminate knowledge. Their stupid oppressors could not receive or fear a progress hitherto reserved by Europe. But the seed was not thrown on a barren soil: the Turkish cimeter had been less fatal to the human mind than the Spanish inquisition.

The cause is not yet won! An almost miraculous resistance, may yet perhaps be overwhelmed by the tremendous superiority of numbers. And will the civilized, and Christian world, for those words are synonymous, will they look with apathy on the dreadful catastrophe that would ensue; a catastrophe which they, which even we alone could prevent with so much facility, and almost without danger? I am carried beyond what I intended to say; it is due to your presence—do I know that wherever man struggles for liberty, for existence, is most in danger, there is your heart?

Indeed, I may ask who, in establishing, in propagating, in defending the principles which have produced so many great and glorious results—who amongst those who are still living, has had a greater share than Lafayette?—and amongst the living or dead be alone to whom it was given to act an equally conspicuous part on the two great theatres of the great struggle, America and France.

Can it then be a subject of astonishment, that you should have been received with unqualified enthusiasm by a free and enlightened people? We partake the national feeling to its fullest extent. We hail you as one of the surviving heroes of our revolution—as the energetic defender of the cause of man—as a rare model of the most perfect consistency of character.

Happy to have been, on this occasion, the organ of my fellow citizens, they may judge of my feelings, when in nine I now address, I also meet a sincere, my long tried, my bosom friend.

Answer of General Lafayette.

Whatever may have been my constant faith in the power of freedom, and my fond anticipations as an American patriot, I could not at the time, Pennsylvania designed to call this part of the year after my name, flatter myself I should live to be blessed with the sight of the high state of prosperity and improvement, in every respect, which I have now the delight to witness.—This delight, my dear sir, cannot but be greatly enhanced by the affectionate welcome I receive in this country and in Uniontown, and by the peculiar felicity I enjoy, to have that welcome expressed, in the name of the people, by an old and most intimate friend.

I will not farther dwell on your very kind and flattering reference to past events in both hemispheres, so far as they respect me, than to confess myself happy and gratified in the highest degree, by those testimonies of approbation from you, sir, whose esteem and affection I so greatly value, but in your eloquent speech, I find still higher and more gratifying motives for my profound gratitude. In the name of the companions of my sentiments and my conduct, through the vicissitudes of French revolution, I thank you for the honorable evidence given in our favor by so enlightened and respectable an observer and for the justice you have done to the benefits acquired by the people of France, and to the progress toward European emancipation, which, in posterior and most deplorable circumstances, have retained the result of the first impulse and the first years of that extensive revolution—and who, sir, in this multitude of American hearers, thronging around us, but have felt themselves elevated, obliged, delighted, at your so very just, and patriotic observations on the unexampled public prosperity and private happiness, the superior and dignified degree of political civilization, the national and gloriously experienced strength, the sound and virtuous feelings, the truly republican spirit in support of institutions founded on the rights of man, by which these happy United States are held up as an object of admiration, as a noble, elegant, practical model to the rest of the world?—While I most cordially join in your eager and consistent wishes for the extension of those blessings to other nations, in mutual congratulations for the republican enfranchisement of the far greater part of the American hemisphere, I could not bear you mention classic and heroic Greece, without remembering how early and with what zealous concern we have made it an object of our confidential conversation.

But had I not better leave this numerous audience to the deep and lively impressions you have made upon them, and content myself with presenting to the people of this country and town,

and you my dear friend, the ablest and most acceptable organ of my gratitude, with my warm and devoted acknowledgments.

Boston, June 16.

The nation's guest arrived in this capital yesterday afternoon, and was conducted to the house of the hon. James Lloyd, where he will lodge during his brief residence here. He was not received with military honors, in consequence of having travelled so much faster from Albany than was anticipated, as to arrive the day before he was expected.

Resolutions having previously passed both houses of the legislature, now in session, requesting the governor to receive the general, and address a welcome to him in behalf of the commonwealth, arrangements were immediately made for carrying the resolutions into effect, at 10 o'clock this morning. At an early hour, therefore, the people began to throng in great numbers around the state house. The chamber of the house of representatives was appropriated for the ceremony; the galleries and back seats of which were assigned for the exclusive occupation of the ladies. And I am free to say, that the general has seldom, if ever, reviewed a line of more elegance and beauty.

They do things very promptly here. Accordingly, the clock had scarcely struck the last hour of ten, when Beacon Hill trembled under a discharge of heavy artillery, and the general entered the hall, accompanied by a joint committee of the two houses, associated with the aide-de-camp of the governor. He was received by the members & officers of the two houses, the executive council, and the officers of state, standing. He was conducted to the seat of the speaker now occupied by governor Lincoln, by whom he was received with great cordiality, and welcomed by a short, but forcible and eloquent speech, delivered in a graceful and feeling manner. The general made an extemporaneous reply, which, from what I could hear, I thought one of his happiest efforts. The governor then presented the members of the executive council to him, individually; the president of the senate did the same with regard to the members of that body; and the speaker of the house of representatives likewise presented the members of that branch of the state government. A great number of citizens distinguished strangers were next presented; when, about 15 minutes after 11 o'clock, he retired, and the legislature resumed its ordinary business.

DINNER TO VICE-PRESIDENT CALHOUN.

On the arrival of the honorable John C. Calhoun, the vice-president of the U. States, in Abbeville, S. C. the place of his nativity, his fellow citizens, prompted by a desire to offer him some testimony of their approbation of his public services, as well of their personal regard, invited him to partake of a public dinner on the 27th ult. at Abbeville courthouse.—Patrick Noble Esq. acted as president, and col. Alex. Bowyer, assisted as vice president. A large number of gentlemen sat down to the table, and the day was spent in harmony and rational hilarity.—In the evening a ball succeeded, given in honor of this distinguished citizen, attended by a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

After dinner a number of toasts were drunk, among which was the following:

Our distinguished guest, the vice-president of the United States.—His eminent talents have been exerted to promote the happiness and prosperity of the whole union.

As soon as this toast was drunk, Mr. Calhoun rose from his seat, and addressed company as follows:

"GENTLEMEN—I would ill deserve your favor were I not sensibly affected by your kind reception. After so long an absence, and after having passed through so many trying agencies, to return to the friends of my youth, to whose early confidence I owe my first advancement in public life, and to be thus received, is indeed truly gratifying and will be held in grateful remembrance so long as I may live. Nor will it terminate in a mere emotion of gratitude, but will animate and impel me with redoubled zeal to act on those principles and views, by adhering to which heretofore, I have been so fortunate as to secure your approbation, and that of so large a portion of our fellow citizens. Surrounded as I am by my early acquaintances, it will not I trust be considered impertinence to advert for a moment to the principles which have invariably governed me in public life. From the commencement of my public career to this day, I have in all circumstances been directed by one great leading principle, an entire confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the American people. I believe them to be not only capable of self government, but of wise self government; and thus believing I never for a moment doubted that the approbation of my fellow citizens would invariably follow an enlightened discharge of duty if fairly and fully explained. To understand then the true interest of the country, and to pursue it steadily under every difficulty, I resolve, from the first, should be my constant guide through public life. I had not been long in the councils of the na-

tions before the firmness of my resolution was put to a severe test. You all remember the condition of our country in 1811 and 1812, during which is called the war session. A war, at that time, apparently interminable, between the two great powers of Europe, England and France, in the progress of which a long series of injuries had been indicated on our neutral rights. These at length became insufferable. Every attempt was made, by measures short of war, to redress our wrongs. They all failed. So far from arresting the course of belligerent aggression, our neutral rights continued to be steadily encroached on, in spite of embargoes and the whole system of restrictive measures. We were at length (at the period to which I refer) reduced to the condition of humbly submitting, or of making an open or bold appeal to arms. There were not wanting in congress many (and some of them distinguished by high reputation for talents) who preferred submission with all of its humiliation. Those members denied not our country's wrongs. They were in fact too manifest; but they doubted whether the people would bear the burthens and privations of war. They readily conceded that the people would sustain their government in peace, when but little efforts were necessary to sustain it, but would by no means concede to them, that elevated intelligence and patriotism which were requisite to bear it through all the dangers of war. I neither so believed nor so acted. I was not ignorant of the danger and privations which must ever attend a war with England, particularly unprepared as the country then was. I clearly saw our difficulties, but my faith in your virtue and intelligence was never for an instant shaken. I asked myself simply, what do the lasting interest and the honor of the country require? and not doubting that both would be sacrificed without resistance, I unhesitatingly gave my voice for that war, which has emphatically and justly been called the second war of independence. Nor was I mistaken in my estimation of the character of the people.—Sustained by their enlightened patriotism, the government was borne in safety through the stormy current of events. An honorable peace followed, and with it the important question occurred, on what footing should our peace establishments be placed? Again congress was divided. There were many on whom the experience of the war appeared to be lost. Either not discerning what your interest requires, or what is more probable, not confiding in your disposition to make the sacrifices, which the measures necessary for the security of the country required, they were found in opposition to almost every measure proposed for that purpose.

Not doubting the necessity of an enlightened system of measures for the security of the country, and the advancement of its true interest, nor your disposition to make the necessary sacrifice to sustain it, I gave my zealous efforts in favor of all such measures; the gradual increase of the navy, a moderate military establishment properly organized and instructed, a system of fortifications for the defence of the coast, the restoration of specie currency, a due protection of those manufactures of the country which had taken root during the restrictions; and finally, a system of connecting the various positions of the country by a judicious system of internal improvement. Nor again was I mistaken in your character. You nobly sustained all these measures. Soon after the adoption by congress of this system of measures, which grew out of the experience of the late war, I was transferred to preside over the department of war, by the appointment of our late virtuous and excellent chief magistrate. In this new position, my principles of action remained unchanged. Continuing still with my faith increased instead of being shaken in your virtue and intelligence, I sought no other path to your favor, but a fearless discharge of the duties of my office. Placed on so firm a foundation, no difficulty nor opposition could intimidate me. It became my duty as a member of the administration, to aid in sustaining against the boldest assaults, those very measures, which, as a member of congress, I had contributed in part to establish; and again I had the satisfaction to find that a reliance on your virtue and intelligence was not in vain. Your voice was audibly pronounced on the side of the administration, that now instead of opposition, the struggle appears to be who shall evince the greatest zeal in favor of its measures. But it is not simply in questions of national policy, that this deep conviction of the virtue and intelligence of the American people has guided me in my public course. It has also been my constant monitor in relation to the principles of the government and its operations in reference to them. Believing that a firm reliance on your virtue and intelligence was the only safe foundation for an extended policy, it naturally followed, that I should take such a view of the principles of the government and give it as far as in my power such a direction in its operation, as would be the best calculated to enlarge and confirm the powers of the people.—That I have ever so acted, I confidently appeal to my whole political course, as well while a member of the government of

state as that of the nation; and in so doing I conceive that I have not acted in the spirit of the constitution. According to our American conception of liberty it can only exist where those who make and execute the laws are controlled by the people on whom the laws operate, through frequent elections fairly conducted. To enlarge and strengthen this control whenever it is susceptible of it, to preserve it in vigor in the actual operation of the system, I have ever received to be the first duty of an American citizen; for it must be manifest in some proportion that the people may exercise this control, just in the same degree as the responsibility of public agents to them must be lost; and that in the same degree the government must lose its democratical character. Nor have these been mere theoretical opinions. Though the whole of the late election which terminated in putting me in my present situation, I never for a moment lost sight of them. I know that it may appear delicate for me to allude to those recent occurrences, but believing that nothing that concerns the American people ought to be so considered, I without hesitation refer to the part which I acted during the late presidential canvass. From first to last, one leading principle governed me, that the voice of the people should prevail. I cared much less who would be elected, than how he should be elected; nor did I confine this principle to others without extending it to myself, strictly subordinate to the public voice, which I trust I furnished no feeble proof, when one of the leading states of the union which, though at first apparently favorable, gave indications of pressing another. Actuated by the same principle which had placed me in opposition to any scheme of controlling the election by any other power than the voice of the people, I did not hesitate withdrawing to contract the sphere of election by the people without its being referred to the house of representatives. Not doubting, that you entirely concur in these principles, I take the liberty in conclusion, of offering as a sentiment: "The responsibility of public agents to the people"—The basis of our system. Let the foundation be preserved in solidity and the whole superstructure will last forever."

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

Death of the Rev. Mr. Summerfield.—Another bright and beautiful star has set forever. The reverend and truly beloved John Summerfield, breathed his last at about eleven o'clock this morning, after a painful illness of nearly four weeks. Every one who knew him, loved him, and will mourn. The christian church will mourn. And with the numerous denomination to which he was attached, and in which he shone like a meteor of heavenly light, his loss will be irreparable. He was indeed a meteor—the shone upon us for a twinkling; shone as it were but for a moment; and sunk to rise upon the world no more. He was a native of the neighborhood of Manchester, England, in the 27th year of his age, and the eighth of his ministry. Of his personal appearance we need not speak. Who that has seen him, but retains a distinct impression of his graceful form, his comely features, and the sweet benignity of his countenance—beaming as it were celestial light. Of his character we need not speak. Who that has known him, ever knew a being partaking of the frail nature of humanity, more spotless and lovely. Of his eloquence we need not speak. Who that has listened to the silver tones of his voice, the fervent strains of his manner, and his soul moving eloquence, but has felt his bosom thrill within him, as he wiped the gushing tear from his cheek—But he is no more. That form of beautiful symmetry is laid low—that countenance which but a few weeks since beamed with intelligence and grace, is now cold and pallid—that tongue whose every movement was melody is mute. But after all, we should not grieve too much, for

"Tis great to pause and think in what a brighter world than this his spirit shines. How very near he is to Jesus. For sure he must be near To him in heaven who did so love his name on earth. And now he's wash'd his mortal cares and sins away, And now he drinks the consolations of a Saviour's love, And now he tunes his voice to angel themes! And now he joins a band, the rapture of whose song An angel's mind can scarce imagine."

He has suffered much bodily pain and anguish during his illness, but while his reason was not given from her empire, he bore it with the meekness and patience of a lamb. Not a sigh nor murmur escaped his lips, but all was calm, serene and bright, when he closed his eyes in death, as the last rays of the setting sun, glancing from the west upon the mellow light of autumnal clouds!

The form of the Bunker Hill monument, it has been, after much deliberation, decided, shall be one of the pyramidal structure, or an obelisk. The form has been adopted "as the most simple, imposing, and the most congenial to republican institutions. The

ground for laying the foundation of the monument was broken on Tuesday June 7, within ten days of half a century from the period when the brave Prescott and his comrades turned up the same earth, with different sensations from those excited by the present work. The monument will stand precisely on the ground occupied by the American redoubt raised 17th of June, 1775. The Boston papers of Saturday furnish us with arrangements of the general and masonic processions.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on the 27th NEXT MONTH, (JULY), BY THE IMPROVED MODE, Secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE.—Baltimore, June 2d, 1825.

The Improved Mode of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, No. 5.

HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000 DOLLARS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$40,000 is	\$40,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
10 prizes of 1,000 is	10,000
30 prizes of 100 is	3,000
50 prizes of 50 is	2,500
200 prizes of 20 is	4,000
250 prizes of 10 is	2,500
500 prizes of 6 is	3,000
20,000 prizes of 4 is	\$0 000

21,043 prizes, \$160,000.

40,000 tickets.

More Prizes than Blanks.

Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of 4 dollars, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an Even number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets, or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.)

The DRAWING will take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, and will finish on the same day.

The brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares (one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole tickets \$5 00 Quarters, \$1 25 Halves, 2 50 Eighths, 62

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers (odd and even) at

COHEN'S Lottery & Exchange Office, 114 Market St. Baltimore.

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—two of 20,000 dollars—three of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. and where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, (post paid,) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.

Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 2 77—4w

VALUABLE Household and Kitchen Furniture, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The subscriber being about to remove from the town of Hillsborough, will offer for sale, at auction, on Saturday the 30th of July next, a quantity of elegant and valuable furniture, viz. one Mahogany Side Board, one Dining China Press, one walnut China Press, ditto Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Windsor Chairs, Carpet, Mirrors, Books, &c. together with many other articles.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

John Van Meek, jr. June 21. 79—

HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, June 29.

We are gratified to learn from the following correspondence, that James Mebane, esq. is again a candidate to represent this county in the house of commons of this state, and have strong grounds to hope that the result of this election will show, that talent, integrity, and patriotism, afford a passport to office, without submitting to the fatigue and vexation of an electioneering campaign.

6th mo. 17th, 1825.

Friend James Mebane:—At the close of a meeting of the West Cain creek Agricultural Society, on the 11th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman inquire of James Mebane, esq. whether he will consent to serve the free men of this county, in the house of commons of our next legislature, provided the people will elect him.

This resolution I transmit to thee in compliance with the directions of the society, and, if convenient, would request thee merely to say that thou wilt serve it elected.

JOHN NEWLIN.

Pleasant Retreat, June 23d, 1825.

John Newlin, Chairman of the West Cain creek Agricultural Society.

Dear Friend:—Permit me through you to inform the West Cain creek Agricultural Society, that influenced by pressing solicitations from many parts of this county, I have consented once more to be considered a candidate for a seat in the house of commons of our next general assembly. I have never yet considered any services I have been enabled to render the citizens of this county either, in the legislature or elsewhere, in any way burthensome to me; but on the contrary, when called by them into the legislative councils of my country, have considered myself much honored, and with pleasure endeavored, as their representative, faithfully to discharge my duty. However, the extent to which electioneering has prevailed and the manner in which it has been conducted for one or two years past, in this county, had compelled me to form a resolution, which I have sometimes expressed, to retire from public life, and spend what may yet remain of my days on earth, in attention to and care of my family and domestic concerns; but from this resolution I have in part already departed, and am a candidate; yet without any intention or ability, again to adopt the usual method of electioneering, but shall leave the election to the free and unbiassed choice of the freemen of this county. Please make my most friendly acknowledgments to your agricultural society, and assure them that whether in the legislature or at home on my farm, I feel the strongest obligations to use my feeble efforts to promote the best interests of my brethren of the plow. With sincere sentiments of esteem, I remain respectfully,

JAMES MEBANE.

A barbarous murder, we understand, was committed in Granville county, last week, on the body of a negro slave belonging to Warner Taylor of that county. It appears the slave had ran away, and being retaken, was whipped; after which his master and overseer laid him on his back in a field, and confined him with stakes, exposed to the sun, until he died. Taylor has been arrested and confined in jail; the overseer escaped.

The extra session of the Georgia legislature closed on the 11th inst. The Milledgeville papers are so filled with documents that they do not state whether the report published in this paper was adopted or rejected. The land lottery act was passed. Resolutions were adopted in relation to the improper conduct of the Indian agent, and a committee authorized to collect evidence of it and forward to the government. Gen. Gaines had arrived in Milledgeville. The hostile Indians had committed no violence but in stealing and destroying some cattle. \$4000 were appropriated towards the erection of a monument to Pulaski and Green in Savannah, and the governor was authorized to purchase portraits of Gen. Washington, Gen. Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and Gen. Oglethorpe. Fayetteville Obs.

Melancholy Accidents.—On the morning of the 8th inst. as the citizens of Waterloo, New York state, were awaiting the arrival of gen. Lafayette, a number of persons had assembled at Earl's tavern, and had several times

fired a small field piece or swivel. Two individuals then loaded it extremely heavy, and to complete the effect of imprudence, rammed down the oakum on the top of the load, driving it solid with an axel. One of them, it is said, attempted to fire it, but failed. At the instant Capt. Jehiel P. Parsons was returning across the street from his breakfast to the mill, not knowing of the manner in which the piece was loaded touched it off, and was killed in an instant.—The piece burst, and he was literally cut in two just above the hips, and shockingly mangled.

New Orleans papers to the first inclusive, express great fears of an early visitation of their summer fever on account of the unusual heavy rains.

Mr. Secretary Clay, every where in Kentucky has been received with open arms by the people; and several public dinners have been given him.

A letter from Alabama, says, "our crops of cotton are not good; a very late frost in the Tombaucky and Alabama rivers, destroyed considerable quantities, which, added to the cold of this spring, will make the quantity produced fall short of that of previous years."

Boring for the water.—Mr. Disbrow, who has been engaged in various parts of the United States, boring for water, has arrived at Harper's Ferry, where he will commence his operations in a few days, having been engaged by the United States government, to supply the public works with water. If this method of obtaining water should succeed, we apprehend it might be very advantageously introduced to the irrigation of farms, and thus save the tolls of the husbandman from the destructive influence of long draughts.

There are now building at N. York, seven frigates and 64 gun ships and two large corvettes.

A frigate of 44 guns, was launched, at the navy yard, Washington city, on Thursday morning last, at 8 o'clock. She is to be named according to the mode of naming this class of frigates by lot, the *Susquehanna*, being the name of one of the principal rivers of the United States.

It was reported at Pernambuco on the 17th ult. that Callao had surrendered to Gen. Bolivar.

A debtor being confined in jail, sent to his creditor to let him know that he had a proposal to make which he believed would be to their mutual benefit. The creditor called to hear it. "I have been thinking (said the former) that it is a very bad thing for me to lie here, and to put you at the expense of one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. My being so chargeable to you has given me great uneasiness, for God knows what I may cost you in the end.—Therefore what I would propose is this: You shall let me out of jail, and allow me one dollar per week, and let the two yen-five cents go to discharging the debt."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, June 17.

By the packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, files of London papers have been received to the evening of the 14th of May.

ENGLAND.—The Catholic relief bill was carried up to the house of lords on the 11th. Upon the motion of the earl of Donoughmore, it was read the first time, and ordered to be printed, with the intention to be read the second time on the following Tuesday. The Courier observes, "the 18th of May, 1825, may be a memorable day in the annals of England."

THE GREEKS.—The following important information from Greece, is the latest which we find in the papers before us. It is contained in the Courier of the 15th of May.

Official despatch from Geo. Conduriotis, President of the Executive Body, to the Greek deputies, Orlando and Luriettes.

"Tripolizza, March 18 (30.)

"The day before yesterday I quitted Napoli, after having signed different despatches for you, of which P— will be the bearer.

"I have received your despatches of the 12d (14th) February last, from which I perceive that you have contracted in London a second loan for the government, and I transmit, at present, those despatches to Napoli de Romana.

"Our fleet sailed out, and, I hope, will be able to meet that of the enemy, which left Modon immediately after having landed troops there, perhaps on account of its having heard that ours was on the way to attack it. The Egyptian troops disembarked at Modon, amounted, as detailed in the despatches which P— takes, to about 10,000 men, and I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that,

according to intelligence which I have this moment received from the head quarters, the enemy has experienced what might have been expected from so rash an enterprise, for, in a sanguinary engagement near Navarin, on the 15th (27th) instant, our troops, under the command of Generals Capatacos, H. Cristos, Caracakis, Zavellas, and Scourtris, after a slaughter, put the enemy to flight. A body of 5000 Egyptians was surrounded on all sides, and, it is thought, they all perished or were taken prisoners.

"I cannot give you more satisfactory intelligence. I shall remain here two or three days, to send forward different corps of troops; and afterwards I shall proceed, in the first place, to Modon, to inspect the divisions which are there; and thence I shall go, through Arcadia, to Patras, to join the troops which I shall take that fortress; and from that place I hope I shall be able to give you other pleasing news."

MARRIED.

On the 23d instant, by James Mebane, esq. Mr. Joel Reynolds, of this place, to Miss Celia A. Moore, daughter of Col. Joseph Moore, of this county.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Hillsborough will be held at the Court House, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, when the committee appointed at the last meeting will make report.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL

IN HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Rev WILLIAM HOOPER, respectfully informs the public, that he has associated himself with Mr. JOHN ROGERS, who has been for several years principal of the Hillsborough Academy, in the future conduct of this institution.

The undersigned having been appointed by the trustees to the joint care of the Hillsborough Academy, announce to parents and guardians, that they will exert themselves to make thorough scholars of those who may be committed to their care. The school will be conducted on the plan of the most approved classical schools in our country, of which the subscribers have taken great pains to obtain particular information. Youth will be prepared for the Sophomore class in the university. The school will be divided into four or five classes, and none will be admitted but those who become members of one of the regular classes; this school being intended for those whose object is to obtain a complete and liberal education.

Tuition, thirty dollars per annum, or fifteen per session, to be paid always in advance. Board may be had at ten dollars per month. The exercises of the ensuing session will commence on the first Monday in July.

John Rogers, William Hooper.

June 15th. 80—4f

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchase giving bond with approved security, at the late dwelling house of Thos. Carr, (preacher) deceased, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, all the residue of his personal estate, consisting of two valuable Negroes, one Wagon and Harness, horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, a crop of Corn, Wheat, and Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a set of Blacksmith tools, &c. many other articles too tedious to mention.

Wm. Moore, John Sykes, sen.

June 23d, 1825. 80—2w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hubbard & Dickens is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm are placed in the hands of Wm. Dickens, who is alone authorised to collect the same.

All persons having claims against the concern will please present them for adjustments and it is expected that those indebted will pay their respective dues without delay.

Jacob Hubbard, Wm. Dickens.

Greensborough, N. C. June 20.

HAVE placed the bonds, accounts, &c. due the firm, into the hands of Dr. Watson, of Greensborough, for collection, who is properly authorised to receive the same and to grant discharges, and to whom those indebted are earnestly pressed to make immediate payment.

Wm. Dickens.

Greensborough, N. C. June 20. 80—3wp

State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1825.

IT is ordered by the court that at the next term of this court, and thereafter, the state's docket will be taken up on Friday. Witnesses and all others concerned will take notice and be governed accordingly, except those where the bills have not been found, they will attend and appear before the grand jury as usual.

Test, A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

June 28. 80—3w

UNION HOTEL.

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Hotel, is requested at the Hotel, on Saturday the 2d of July next, at twelve o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance is requested.

J. P. Sneed, Secy. June 14. 78—6v

THIS IS LOVE.

To sigh for hours at beauty's feet,
To start when rival steps draw near;
With ardent warmth her glance to meet,
And poor soft flatteries in her ear.
To kneel, till won by fairer forms
And brighter eyes, and then forsake;
And while new hope, new fancy warms,
To leave her trusting heart to break:
This passion haunts our earthly span,
This is the wavering love of Man!
To seek one form in early youth,
To court one gaze, no vow beside,
To hold through life an holy truth,
Which firmest proves when deepest tried,
And like the diamond's sparkling light
Can balls and palaces illumine,
Yet shines more cheering and more bright
In scenes of darkness and of gloom:
This faith descends from realms above,
This is the Woman's changeless love!

From the Family Visitor.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

Amidst the confused, interested, and contradictory accounts of the late disturbances among the Creeks in Georgia, which terminated in the death of Gen. McIntosh, one of their chiefs, it is not without some diffidence that we undertake to lay before our readers what we consider a correct statement of the facts. It has been the policy of our national government, from the administration of Washington down to that of Mr. Monroe, to make some atonement to the Indians within our borders and on our frontiers, for the encroachments we and our fathers have made on their territories, by meliorating their condition, and particularly by imparting to them the blessings of civilization and religion. Accordingly with the approbation, and under the patronage of government, various societies of christians and friends of humanity in our country have established schools among them, instructed them in agriculture, in domestic economy, in the mechanic arts, induced them to exchange the savage for a civilized life, and to substitute a settled and mild form of government for the principles of revenge, taught them to worship the Great Spirit in spirit and in truth, and imparted to them that gospel which brings life and immortality to light. These instructions have been crowned with a blessing from Heaven, and have produced their desired and expected results. The Indians, in proportion to progress they have made in christianity and arts of life, have been quiet, peaceable, and industrious citizens, yielding a cheerful obedience to the laws, ambitious to make still greater improvements, and attached to the soil of their ancestors which they have learnt to cultivate, and where they have been raised from the degradation of savages to the dignity of men and the happiness of christians. An attachment to their country and its institutions, which in white people is called patriotism and considered a virtue, has raised up a host of enemies around them who are determined to take by fraud or violence their lands and their improvements, to drive them beyond the bounds of civilization and the reach of the gospel, to derive a miserable subsistence from the chase or to die in savage warfare.

More than twenty years ago a compact was entered into between the United States and the state of Georgia, by which the former became obligated to extinguish the Indian title to the lands in Georgia, as soon as it could be done peaceably, and on reasonable conditions. In execution of the terms of this compact, the United States have held several treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees, and have purchased for the use of Georgia, the greatest portion of the Indian lands within that state. At length the Cherokees, as they had an undoubted right to do, refused to sell any more of their lands. At a meeting in October 1823 with commissioners appointed to negotiate with them, their chiefs declared their intention never to dispose of another foot of their territory. This same McIntosh, who has recently paid the forfeit of his treachery, was present on this occasion, and promised the chiefs that if they would cede the lands of the nation, the commissioners should pay them each a bribe of 2,000 dollars and "nobody shall know it." The chiefs were incorruptible—McIntosh was driven from the convention, and his treachery exposed; but no violence offered to his person.

For some years past Gov. Troup of Georgia, and the Georgia delegation in congress, have been calling, in no very respectful terms, upon the general government to execute the compact, by forcibly removing the Indi-

ans from their possessions in Georgia, and have repeatedly charged the executive with perfidy for neglecting to do it, and for permitting the Indians to be heard in their own defence. Instead of treating these unjust and insolent demands as they deserved, the United States have yielded so far as to take a middle course between equity and demand, and have concerted a plan for the removal of the Indians with a kind forced-consent beyond the limits of the union. In execution of this scheme, a treaty with the Creeks was signed on the 12th of Feb. last by the commissioners on the part of the United States, and by Gen. Wm. McIntosh, a principal of the Cowetas, which comprises a small portion of the Creek nation, and a few subordinate chiefs; by which the Creeks stipulated to exchange their lands in Georgia for a spot to be assigned them beyond the Mississippi. The Creeks have 36 towns or districts, each of which is represented in their national assemblies by an acknowledged chief; and a consent of a majority of these chiefs is necessary to transfer of any portion of the national domains. On this occasion only four or five principal chiefs were present, the others having refused to attend, and the treaty was signed by two only, McIntosh and Tustanuggee, the other signers being of a subordinate grade. The nation had previously passed a law at a place called Pole-Cat-Spring, making it death for any chief to propose a cession of their lands. After the signing of the treaty, McIntosh fled to Georgia for protection from the vengeance of his people, and Governor Troup issued a message to the Creeks, in which he says, "If any harm is done by you or any of your people to McIntosh or his people, I will treat you in the same way as if you were to come into our white settlements and do the like—I will pursue you until I have full satisfaction." It may be proper to remark that McIntosh was the son of a white man, and has on various occasions shown himself more favorable to the whites than to the Indians, and that report says he was well paid for this treaty.

As the Creeks had no apprehensions that a treaty thus obtained without the sanction of their nation, would be ratified by the government of the United States, they remained quiet, and McIntosh returned to his people. But strange to tell, this same treaty was ratified with great precipitation. Though signed on the 12th Feb. it was communicated by Mr. Monroe to the senate, and with the advice and consent of that body was signed by Mr. Adams on the 7th of March. As soon as the news of its ratification reached the Creeks, they held a *Talk* at which the enemies of the treaty only were admitted. Warriors were immediately and secretly drafted from the different towns, to the number of 100 men, who, headed by a chief named Menaway, surrounded the house of McIntosh, and after desiring the whites, women and children to come out, set fire to the house, and shot down McIntosh and Tustanuggee as they attempted to leave it. Chilly McIntosh, son of the general, escaped and proceeded to Washington to lay these transactions before the government of the United States. He has since returned to Georgia. The Indians in announcing this execution, say, "The chiefs wish to be understood, that no danger whatever is to be apprehended by persons travelling through the nation; that they are friends to the whites, and wish them not to be alarmed by this execution which is only a compliance with the laws that the great chiefs of the nation made at Pole-Cat-Spring."

Since these events have taken place the Creeks have passed three irrevocable laws:

1st. That they would not receive one dollar of the sum stipulated to be paid them by the last treaty for their land.

2d. That they would not make war upon the whites, nor would they shed a drop of the blood of those who should be sent to take their land from them.

3d. That if they were turned out of their houses they would die at the corner of their fences to manure the soil, rather than they would abandon the land of their forefathers.

The determination of our government respecting the execution of this treaty, is not yet announced; but the honor of the nation as well as that of the government is deeply involved in it. In the terms of the compact with Georgia, the validity of the Indian title to the lands they occupied is distinctly recognized by the United States; and the very act of treating

with them for the purchase of their lands is a recognition of their title to those lands. And if in these U. States any class of the community can be banished, and their property seized or purchased without their consent, at the pleasure of the government, where is the mighty difference between freedom and despotism?

Governor Troup called an extra session of the legislature of Georgia for the purpose of dividing the spoil, and has issued a message which may be regarded as a manifesto preparatory to a declaration of war against the United States in case they do not execute the treaty.

We subjoin a very interesting letter just received from Mr. David Brown. Those who are acquainted with his character, and the estimation in which he is held at home as well as abroad, will have no doubt that he speaks the sentiments of the Cherokee nation.

Creek Path, Cherokee Nation,
27th April, 1825.

To the editor of the Family Visitor,

DEAR SIR.—In compliance with your request I now do myself the pleasure to give you a brief view of passing events in this country. Perhaps you will be surprised to learn that I am in the east, instead of west of the Mississippi.—Last September I left the Arkansas on a visit to this my mother country, about which time some of my Arkansas friends were thinking of returning here, in consequence of National affairs in the Arkansas. Recently, it appears, that affairs have turned into a favorable position; which will probably put my friends out of the notion of returning. In case that they do not come, I will then speedily return to the Arkansas.

The separation of the Cherokee people into two divisions at a distance of five hundred miles, has caused no inconsiderable trouble and expense; and I am sorry to say that there is no prospect of the two divisions ever uniting again. Those on the Arkansas will never return, and as to trying to persuade those in this country to go there, you may as well attempt to send them to Greenland or to Africa. Those on this side acknowledge the Arkansas country to have more game than this, and that the soil there is superior to this. But game is not their object.—Many years have now past since they buried the bow and arrow with the tomahawk of war. Instead of acquiring subsistence by the precarious chase of the wild woods, they now pursue a different course; the weaver's shuttle is playing, the plough and hoe are used, the thick forest is cut down and large farms are made. But independent of this the Cherokee alike with all other nations, love their birthright possessions where the ashes of their ancestors are deposited and where delightfully glide the sweet Cherokee waters. And why insist on their emigrating? Shall they leave their extensive farms, cotton gin houses, grist and saw mills, English schools to the number of fifteen, located in the different parts of the nation, and five hundred Cherokee children of both sexes, that are receiving useful knowledge, and the growing christian churches in the nation? I say, shall all these institutions and this auspicious state of things be put to an end, merely to gratify the state of Georgia or Mr. Monroe? God forbid! How would the Georgians receive a proposition from the Cherokees to exchange the land they now hold, (which originally belonged to the Cherokees) for a tract of country near the Rocky mountains? Every body knows the manner in which such a proposition would be received by the Georgians. The same case is applicable to the Cherokees. Unless force is restored to, unless the gigantic U. States should fall sword in hand, upon the innocent babes of the Cherokee nation, the Indian title to this land will remain so long as the sun and moon endure. But I will trouble you with this subject no longer, at present; for "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." I hasten to touch on a more pleasing theme.

I am now translating the New Testament from Greek and English into my native tongue. Seven chapters in Matthew are completed. In consequence of there existing no Cherokee dictionary or complete grammar, the work particularly at the outset, must go on slowly. However, I fondly hope the period is not far distant when I shall have the pleasure of presenting to my country, in Cherokee version, the whole of the New Testament. I write now according to the plan proposed by the Hon. J. Pickens of New England, which plan is not without

some defects. In this way I intend to translate the Testament, and on its completion to transcribe it into a Cherokee syllabic system for the press. That mode of writing lately invented by Mr. Guess, the self-tutored Cherokee philosopher, has been universally adopted in the nation; but like all systems of learning it needs improvement. I would not rob this distinguished Cherokee of the honor justly due him for his philosophical researches, but if he or any other person does not engage to improve the system, I must tender my humble services to the subject. I intended to have written more, but the limits of this paper will not allow me at present; at some future period therefore, I will pick up and send you what I have omitted.

Remember me affectionately, dear sir, to my friends in Virginia, I have not forgotten their hospitality to me; often do I call to mind and I hope to cherish unceasing gratitude for the favors I received in Virginia and other parts of the U. States.

Yours truly,

DAVID BRON

The following ingenious and just observations on the importance of facilitating education, and making the sources of light and knowledge accessible to the children of persons in every class of life, are extracted from an essay in the Ohio Free Press:—

"Is it not strange, that some persons should approve the system of Internal Improvement, and at the same time execrate that regulating common schools?"

"But if nothing but canals will do, I shall try to apply them in this case. In the first place, we have a reservoir sufficiently elevated and inexhaustible. In the second place, we have a feeder, and the soil through which the canal must pass, is of the most favorable kind; for the longer the canal shall be navigated, the less water will be required from the feeder. On making an accurate calculation, it is found, that the bottom level of our ignorance is some hundred feet below the reservoir. This difficulty, however, will be easily overcome, by placing a good lock in every neighborhood. Such is the inherent power of the feeder that a canal can be conducted to every neighborhood in the state, and at the same time. Thus I ever making the constitution of the state of Ohio the reservoir, the legislature the feeder, and well regulated instructors the locks, we may have as good canals (common schools) as ever were invented. All will be easily conducted along the tow path, by a few dollars yearly from each man. The cost of navigating this canal constantly, would be about a fourth part of the cost of navigating the old lake, where every man is his own pilot, and ignorance often the boat in which he sails. It may justly be remarked, that for every load brought in this canal two loads of superstition are taken from us, which by a magic art, is thrown into a place which was never seen and was never full."

"A good education is better for our children than the mines of Peru, and ignorance therewith. Show me a man opposed to free schools; and I will show you either a selfish man who has no children, or a man void of good education."

The Caliph who had lost his way.

The caliph Mahadi having lost his way while he was hunting, met an Arab who generously offered him hospitality, and led him to his tent, where he kindly administered to his wants, the caliph being faint with hunger, thirst and fatigue. He gave him brown bread and milk; and the caliph, though well refreshed by the humble fare, asked the Arab if he had not something else to set before him? The Arab brought him a pitcher of wine: Mahadi, after having drunk a good draught, and asked the him if he knew him? "No," replied the Arab. "I am one of the great men belonging to the court of the caliph," replied Mahadi. Then he took another draught, and asked the Arab if he knew him? "Did you not just now tell me who you were?" answered the Arab.—"No I am a greater man than I told you I was," and he took a third draught asking the same question—"I am willing to believe what you told me at first," replied the Arab. "I am the caliph," added Mahadi, "be- fore whom every body trembles." At this the Arab hastily snatched up the pitcher and carried it away. "What did you carry away the pitcher for?" said the caliph on the return of his host: "For fear," re-

torted the Arab, "that if thou hadst taken the fourth draught, thou wouldst have told me thou wast one Holy Prophet; and if thou hadst taken the fifth thou wouldst have given thyself out to be the great Creator himself." The caliph burst into a fit of laughter, and his numerous retinue having been long in search of him, at length arrived at the place where he was seated with the Arab, to whom the caliph ordered to be given two changes of raiment and a purse of gold.

REMARKABLE CASE.

There is a person of middle age in the vicinity of Boston who has nothing but the muscles and common integuments to cover or defend the heart on the left side of the thorax. The heart's pulsation can be seen distinctly; even pressing itself beyond the anterior side of the sternum. This is a great curiosity to the anatomist, and strikes those who are acquainted with the beautiful mechanism of this never-tiring organ, with astonishment—as it seems, on viewing this phenomenon, as though every succeeding diastole would burst the heart and sever the thread of life in an instant. The facts in relation to the case are simply these:—When the individual of whom we are speaking was a child, by some strange accident all the ribs about this part were badly fractured, but instead of uniting again, by a deposit of ossific matter, the absorbents carried away the injured bone and none afterwards formed, thus leaving the heart entirely unprotected. Even the puncture of a pin at this point would be his death, and yet he is apparently careless of his existence, that he never has provided himself with any pecu- liar defence beside his common clothing.

[Medical Intelligence]

From a Philadelphia Paper.

Electioneering in the country.—Mr. John Post, jr. of Skoykill county, has announced himself as a candidate for sheriff—in the latter part of his advertisement he says, "In making this application I wish it to be understood that it is not my intention to take the rounds of the county—to go from house to house with a view to corrupt your morals by what may be termed a liberal course of debauchery and an illiberal course of bribery,—shaking those barrels I never shook before and which I do not intend again to shake after the election,—by handing round a capacious snuff box well filled with scented snuff, carrying with me a pair of saddlebags stuffed with chewing tobacco cut to convenient lengths to distribute in all directions,—treating to whiskey on all occasions,—swearing while is black and black is white, and making promises I never intend to perform; and by some fabricated story to excite your sympathy and extort promises of votes and favor which you would be base to fulfil. I leave this course to other candidates. If you think me worthy your support and confidence elect me."

St. Louis, May 13.

Sovereign cure for matrimonial difficulties.

A gentleman and his family a few days since ascending the Mississippi on board the steamboat R. Putnam, an unfortunate difficulty took place between him and his wife; unwilling to bear the frowns of the fair, or survive his happiness, he determined to put an end to the unnatural strife of love. Having deliberately stripped off his coat, he leaped into the river, was immediately carried under the wheels of the boat, and never after seen. Here we would have mourned with the widow, but she married next day, and gave the strongest proof of her attachment to matrimonial life.

Wm. H. Crawford.—We saw a gentleman some days since, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. Crawford. We talked with great pleasure, that the health of Mr. C. is becoming better daily, and that there is every probability of a speedy and entire restoration. Mr. Crawford (our informant states) is in the daily habit of using exercise on foot, from which his health receives much benefit. He lives in retirement—apart from the hurly-burly of courts, enjoying "calm domestic quiet" in the midst of his family and friends. The public have ceased to take an interest in the career of this man. The shafts of calumny are no longer dangerous to him; there is no venom in malignity, no poison in satire, which can reach the elevation of an honorable character and a sparkling reputation, in the sacred retreat of private life. There is a dignity in private virtue, a sanctity about domestic life, which awes the boldness of vice, and commands its involuntary respect.

[Central Gas.]

The inhabitants of Windsor, Vt. and those of the several adjoining towns, are engaged in making a carriage road to the summit of Ascutney, one of the highest peaks of the Green mountain.—The view from the top of this mountain embraces more than fifty miles of the valley of Connecticut river.